

NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS

دخالة صيلاد

K.M

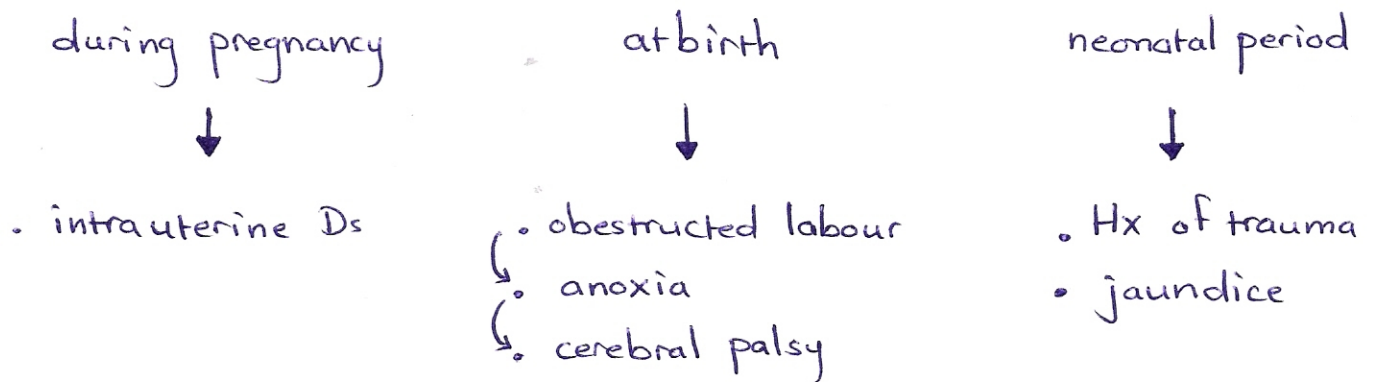
Neuromuscular disorders might be :-

- 1- upper motor neuron lesion (UMNL) → SPASTIC paralysis.
- 2- Lower motor neuron lesion (LMNL) → FLACCID paralysis.
- 3- muscular diseases.

The end result might be →

- deformity
- instability
- shortening

* History taking in case of neuromuscular disorder :-



Examination :-

- assess the neuromuscular function

N.B	sensory & motor muscle charting
0	No movement
1	Fasciculation
2	movement with gravity elimination
3	movement against gravity
4	movement against resistance (partial)
5	Normal power (complete movement against resistance)

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treatment :-

- 1 Rehabilitation (physiotherapy) →
 - to maintain muscle power
 - delay or avoid deformity
- 2 Soft tissue operation →
 - e-g • release of contraction in spina bifida
 - elongation of tendon achelis in aquina foot.
- 3 osteotomy in bone deformities.
- 4 Arthrodesis in case of instability.
- 5 In case of shortening the following is done :-
 - (a) - shortening of the long side by
 - osteotomy in old age
 - epiphysiodesis in children(this step aim to slow down the rate of elongation of the normal limb)
 - (b) - lengthening of the short side by
 - Z lengthening
 - OR osteotomy & external fixation.

N-B

deformities associated with cerebral palsy:

- (1) - adduction contraction
- (2) - equinos foot